7th and K Streets. Soldenbergs.

7th and K Streets.

# Brightest and Best Specials Continued for Tuesday.

Many of Monday's most Important Specials are continued into another day-thus making Tuesday equally as important a shopping day at "The Dependable Store" The attractions are so strong you cannot help coming-extraordinary in truth. 'Read carefully and follow it up with a visit to the store tomorrow:

German Table Linen, 2 yards wide, 29c.

JUST THINK OF THE WIDTH—TWO YARDS: SPECIAL LOT OF GERMAN DAMASK TABLE LINEN, SOFT-FINISHED QUALITY—GOOD WEIGHT. THESDAY'S GREAT LEADER AT 29c. YARD.

Linings. Special lot of "Spun Silk" inings, in guaranteed fast lack, and a line of colors. dar 18c. qualities-for

1034c!

Curtains. English Nottingham Lace Curtains, in exact reproduc-tions of real Irish Point and Brussels Net laces. Worth \$3.00—

Draperies. Special lot of Fish Net Draperies, in various widths up to 40 inches. Regular prices up to 25c. yard-Tues-day,

12 yds. Longcloth, Worth \$1.25 - - 99C.

Silks. Guaranteed quality of fine soft rustling 59c!

Velvets. Special lot of Silk-finished Velvets, in fine Instrons black Quality usually sold elsewhere at 69c. yard. Tuesday for 39c

Shoes. Ladies' regular \$2.50 Shoes of Patent Leather, with kid or cloth tops; button or lace style. Tuesday special for \$1.75!

Regular 10c. Flannelettes for - - 678c.

50 PIECES OF NEW FLANNELETTES, IN CHOICE COLORINGS AND FIGURE EFFECTS. REGULAR 10c.
VALUE, FOR 63c. YARD.

Raglans. cial lot of Ladies' Rag-

Skirts. Ladies' Newest Style Waik-ing Skirts, of Vicuna, Thibet and Golf cloths, in blue, black, gray and Oxford. 30 rows of stitching. Worth \$6.50— \$12.98! \$4.98!

Millinery. Ladies' Scratch Feit Short-back Sällers, with felt-bound edges. Black and all colors. Regular price everywhere, 75c.—Tuesday for— 48c!

Kimonas.

Ladies' Flannelette Kimo-

nas, in plak and blue stripes.

trimmed with plain folds of

pink and blue. For Tues-

49c1

A SPECIAL LOT OF LADIES FIRE QUALITY KID GLOVES—THREE HUNDRED PAIRS—IN POPULAR 2-CLASP VARIETY. IN BLACK. WHITE AND ALL THE LEADING COLORS FOR WINTER. ALL SIZES.

Ribbons.

50-yard spools of best qual-ity Baby Ribbon, for trim-

ming and decorative pur-poses. In white, black and all colors. Regular price, 2c.

Flannels. Silk-embroidered Flannels, neat hemstitched effects. Eight different designs. Of-

fered for Tuesday, per yard,

39c!

44c

Boys' \$4 Norfolk Suits for Only
BOYS FINE QUALITY ALL-WOOL FANCY CASSIMERE NORFOLK SUITS, IN SIZES 3 TO 9 YEARS, 12 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, EXTRA WELL TAILORED AND FINISHED. REGULAR \$4.00 SUITS FOR \$2.98. \$2.98

Black Goods. 45-inch All-wool Black French Poplins, extra heavy grade-fine finished cloth.

Regular 75c, quality for

Waistings. Fine All-wool Striped Waistings, in handsome and new styles. Colors—navy, royal, old rose, light blue, reseda, etc. Worth 50c. ward for reseda. e

Men'sUnderwear: Men's sfine grade ALL-WOOL Underwear, in camel's hair, natural gray and the famous Wright's Health Underwear. Worth \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00, for

irls' Worsted School Dresses - - 98C. Girls' Worsted School Dresses = =

ED MATERIALS, LINED THROUGHOUT AND MADE WITH EXTRA WIDE SKIRTS. WAISTS ARE IN BLOUSE EFFECT, WITH LARGE BRETELLES OVER SHOULDER, TRIMMED WITH FANCY BRAID, PLAIN CASHMERE YOKES. SIZES 4 TO 14 YEARS. SPECIAL AT 98c.

Art Department. Stamped Pillow Shams, in new floral designs pretty and very desirable. Special price, per pair,

23c1

Waists. "Sample" Waists of French "Sample Waists of French fiannel, albatross, twilled flannel, mehair sicilian, &c. Beautifully trimmed in vari-ous styles, Worth \$2.00 and \$2.50, for

Scarfs. Regular 39c. Fringed and Hemmed Bureau Hemmed Bureau Scarfs, plain and stamped; 54 inches hong-Tuesday special at long-Tuesday special at

Notions and Dressmakers' Findings

15c. STOCKINET DRESS SHIELDS. Sc. PAIR

15c. STOCKINET DRESS SHIELDS. Sc. PAIR

COTTON, 20c. DOZEN.

10c. HERCULES BRAID, 2 INCHES WIDE. 5c. YARD

10c. HERCULES BRAID, 2 INCHES WIDE. 5c. FRENCH HORN

FUR TRIMMING, 23c. YARD

10c. ADJECT STOCKING, 34c. PC.

10c. STOCKING TO STOCKING TO STOCKING, 34c. PC.

10c. STOCKING TO STOCKING TO STOCKING, 34c. PC.

10c. STOCKING TO STOCKING TO STOCKING TO STOCKING, 34c. PC.

10c. STOCKING TO STOCKING

### This Sale of Granite Ware.

THE PRICES ARE NOTHING SHORT OF WONDERFUL. YOU CAN BUY AT ABOUT PRESENT WHOLESALE COST—IN SOME INSTANCES EVEN LESS. THE SAVINGS ARE MORE THAN A THIRD OVER PREVAILING PRICES. WE BOUGHT IMMENSE LOTS OF GRANITE WARE FROM THE NATIONAL ENAMPLING AND STAMPING CO. OF BALTIMORE AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS, AND YOU REAP THE FULL ADVANTAGE.

25c. for usual 45c. Seamless Covered Saucepans—3-qt. size. 29c. for usual 59c. Tea Kettles-3-qt. 39c. for usual 69c. Drip Coffee Pots-24-15c. for usual 23c. Wash Basins-full 19c. for usual 35c. Children's Seamless 49c. for usual 60c. Seamless Covered & 15c. for usual 23c. Lipped Saucepans; 2-

18c. for usual 25c. Coffee or Tea Pots; 1-

25c. for usual 45c. Covered Buckets, 6-qt. 6C. for usual 10c. Pie Plates, full size. 

NUNCIOS OF THE SEE. Rank of the Members of Vatican's Diplomatic Corps.

A recent article in the columns of the Kolnische Volkszeitung gave an account of the diplomatic relations of the Holy See. We are told of "nunclos of the first class" corresponding pretty closely to "ambassadors," "nunclos of the second class" and "internuncios," whose rank corresponds to that of "ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary," and, finally, "delegates apostolic," corresponding more or less to "resident ministers" in other states. Nuncios of the first and second class are practically always titular archbishops or bishops. Internuncios and delegates must be at least domestic prelates,

but are frequently also archbishops. The staff of a nunciature consists of an uditore, who in first-class nunciatures is styled councillor of the nunciature or legation, and one or more secretaries. Internunciatures have only secretaries. Uditori are always prelates, secretaries often so. All diplomats of the Holy See are nowadays ecclesiastics, and but very rarely is a lay attache employed. The last instance is Count Soderini, the bearer of the golden rose, who was for fifteen years attache in the Paris nunciature. In spite of the loss of the temporal power, the papal legations enjoy the full diplomatic privileges accorded to the representatives of secular powers, nor have the ambassadors and ministers resident at the Holy See been altered as to their status since 1870. Italy has acknowledged the diplomatic representatives of and at the Holy See as inviolable.

representatives at the Vatican, but the apostolic delegations in the United States and Venezuela have no corresponding lega-tions at the Holy See. On the other hand, Honduras, Nicaragua, Prussia and Russia maintain diplomatic representatives at the Vatican, without any papal representation corresponding at home. In the little principality of Monaco the bishop acts as delegate of the Holy See, while a minister resides at the Vatican

gate of the Holy See, while a minister resides at the Vatican.

The Holy See formerly kept up a nunciature at Turin, and the kings of Sardinia a minister plenipotentiary at the Vatican, but these diplomatic relations ceased in 1859. England, of course, has had no diplomatic relations with the Vatican since her separation from the Holy See; the Ottoman empire kept up such relations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but they have since ceased.

American Locomotives.

From the New York Sun. The first American locomotive was con structed by Peter Cooper for the Baltimore and Ohio railway in 1829. In 1832 Mr. M.W. Baldwin began the construction of locomotives in Philadelphia and his factory developen into the Baldwin locomotive works. now the most extensive establishment of the sort. Engines are supplied to every state in the Union, to Cuba, South America, Great Britain, Russia, France, South Germany and other states. American engines can be delivered in a shorter time after the order than any others; the parts are interchangeable, and their price is the lowest, although the wages of the workmen

are the highest tatives of and at the Holy See as inviolable.

At present there four nunciatures of the first class, vis. those of Vienna, Paris, Madrid and Lisbon, and correspondingly there is an Austrian, French, Spanish and Portuguese ambassador in Rome. Munich, Rio de Janeiro and Brussels have secondclass nunciatures, and there are corresponding Bavarian, Brazilian and Belgian legations at the Holy See. In Holland there is an internuncio at The Hague, but there has been no Dutch representative at the Holy See since 1871. Switerland withdrew her minister at the same time, but until a few years ago there was still an internuncio in Lucerne. There are apostolic delegates to Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Hayti, Ecuador and Peru, and these states in turn have their diplomatic

## TOMORROW'S VOTING

Rarely Has There Been Such Little Election Interest.

NATIONAL ISSUES NOT INVOLVED

A Very Light Vote Expected in an Off Year.

THE POPULAR IMPULSE

Not within the recollection of the present generation has the first Monday in November come around with so little interest in the general election as this year. The contests in New York city and in Philadelphia are obviously not included in this characterization. Of the four-year periods into which our political history is divided, the year immediately following a presidential election is the least important. By the time of the congressional elections on the second year interest begins to revive, and in the third year because of its bearing upon the forthcoming contest, election returns are eagerly scanned.

This is more than ever a dull year on account of the prosperity prevailing throughout the country, the popular impulse to give the new President a chance to demonstrate his purposes and an unwillingness to bring partisan controversies too sharply into the field, with their inevitable personalities, so soon after the death of President McKinley. In these circumstances, so far as the balloting in the ten states, which this year go to the polls, reflects national issues, there is every encouragement for a light vote. Hence, it is not expected that the returns will signify much regarding the movement of opinion on any great issues now before the country. in fact, no issues are in shape for discussion. If the returns on Wednesday morning should perchance show surprising and sensational democratic gains, or republican gains as striking, no one would know to just what issue they could be attributed. It is doubtful if the persons contributing to the results would themselves know. Accordingly nothing sensational is expected. The Dutch will probably take their Hollands all along the line.

No Full Vote for a Long Time. It should be noted that it is a long while now since we have had in this country a full vote, and whenever issues arise to bring one out the results will be likely to surprise somebody. The most notable features of the returns of 1900, as they stand out in historical review, is the small vote that was then polled. Mr. McKinley acthat was then polled. Mr. McKiniey actually received fewer votes than he did in 1896, in twenty states, including the six in New England and three in the middle Atlantic group. Mr. Bryan's vote was smaller than before in twenty-one states. In the south there was a diminution of the vote of both parties, due partly to changing suf-frage conditions, which make balloting more and more unnecessary. In that section Mr. McKinley lost votes in seven states and gained in five, while Mr. Bryan, who carried them all electorally, lost in ten In the west Mr. McKindey's vote was

smaller in four states and larger in seven-teen than in 1896. teen than in 1896.

This shows that the voters in 1900 did not come out. Whether they did not feel it necessary to do so, which is quite likely. or whether the issues were so confused that many of them did not care to express a preference must remain a matter of conjecture. There should normally be an increase of about 8 per cent in the votes from one presidential contest to the results already noted, the official returns of a few states may be analyzed. In New York in 1806 the McKinley electors re-ceived 819,838 votes, in 1900 they received 821,992 votes, about as near a stand-off as could be found. The increase in the republican vote over 1892 had been more than 200,000, due, of course, to the revolt from Bryan. In Massachusetts the Mc-Kinley electors in 1896 received 278,976 votes, in 1900 they received 238,866 votes. a decided loss. In Ohio the McKinley electors in 1896 received 525,991 votes and 543,918 in 1900, an increase of about half as large as it should normally have been. In the west, of course, the lightness of the rote was principally in evidence on the democratic side. While McKinley's own democratic side. While McKinley's own state increased his vote about 4 per cent, Bryan's own state decreased his from 115.880 to 114.013. The McKinley vote in

Nebraska was increased from 102,000 In Ohio the Bryan vote was 477,494 the first time he ran and 474,882 the second time, so close as to give rise to a legend that it was identical on the two contests. It was surprisingly alike in many states. All these figures are of no importance now except as showing how long it is since we had a full vote; they also emphasize the superficiality of those students of politics who assume that any great national question was settled by the contest of 1900 except that Mr. Bryan could not be considered for the presidency by any considerable number of the serious-minded people of the country. The people voted to dismiss him from all future calculations.

A Light Vote Expected. This year's vote will be very light, and so of little significance, for it is a well-recognized fact that a light vote does not represent the same proportion of loss to the two parties. This depends upon local conditions. In Ohio a light vote, other things being equal, is of decided advantage to the democrats; in most northern states a light vote is of decided advantage to the minority party and a full vote the opposite. The Bryan returns were, of course, an exception to this. One would ordinarily expect a democratic candidate for governor to show up better in Iowa and Ohio were the vote to be very light than if some sensation were sprung which brought out everybody. This difference between a large and a small vote in such a state is well shown by the figures of 1896 and 1897. The republican vote of Iowa in 1897 fell off 65,000 from that of the year before, while the democratic vote fell off only 29,000—less than half as much. This, of course, cut in halves the republican plurality, but no one thought it significant. In Ohio, comparing the same two years the vote to be very light than if some In Ohio, comparing the same two years, there was a republican loss of 96,000 and a democratic loss of 76,000; this, too, about cut in halves the republican plurality of the presidential year. But this was, as in Iowa, more than made good on the next presidential contest. This shows what to expect as normal on off years.

The Sloth"s Hair From Knowledge.

It is a very curious fact that certain plants grow and thrive on the hair of sloths. Apart from its extremely coarse and brittle nature, the most striking peculiarity of the outer hair of the sloths is its more or less decidedly green tinge. Now, green is a very rare color among mammals, and there ought, therefore, to be some special reason for its development in the sloths. And, as a matter of fact, the means by which this coloration is produced is one of the most marvelous phenomena in the whole animal kingdom—so marvelous, in-deed, that it is at first almost impossible to believe that it is true. The object of this peculiar type of coloration is, of course, to assimilate the animal to its leafy surto assimilate the animal to its leafy sur-roundings, and thus to render it as incon-spicuous as possible; and when hanging in its usual position from the under side of a bough, it long, coarse and green-tinged hair is stated to render the sloth almost indistinguishable from the bunches of gray-

Don't Hesitate to Open an Account With Us. We Make No Extra Charge for Arranging Accommodating Terms.

### Floor Crowded With Genuine Bargains. Every

There is not an article in our store priced at unfairly high figures. We take advantage of no one's ignorance, but price all our goods according to actual cost, adding on the smallest profit that is fair to us. As we are able to work on a lower margin of profits than most concerns, owing to our immense business, our values are naturally greater.

Big Carpet Values.

the dealer that it is most important where you deal. It requires an

expert to judge carpets. Our Carpet buyer is one of the best in the

country, and can judge qualities to a nicety. He rejects everything

that savors of the doubtful, and is quick to take advantage of genu-

ine values. Our stock is excellently assorted and contains just as

pretty patterns, and just as many exclusive patterns, in medium-

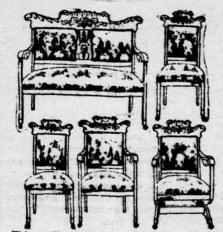
priced goods as in high-priced grades. We have every kind, in piece

goods or made-up rugs. We can safely promise you the biggest val-

ues you can find in the city, and we are prepared to do QUICK

We Make No Charge for Making, Laying or Lining.

In buying Carpets you have to trust so much to the honesty of



This well-made and excellently upholstered piece Parlor Suite, frames manogany finish and tastily carved. The colors of the goods are best effect.

Solid Oak Round Extension Table, 44-inch top; five handsomely fluted legs, \$10.00 Magnificent Quartered and Polished Oak Extension Table, is extra heavy and massive, and the top has a band of exquisite hand carving, making it a specially ornamental piece of furniture when the cloth is removed. We have made a special price on this \$95.00 Beautiful "Marie Antoinette" All-brass Bed; head 62 inches high, foot 44 \$82.50 inches high; full size; only..... Very Heavy Solid Golden Oak Hall Rack, extra wide seat and large French bevel-plate mirror, 40x20 Inches. Stands 6 \$25.50 ft. 10 in. high and 42 in. wide...\$

Wardrobes in great variety, with double doors, solid oak, golden finish, for \$9.00 Solid Oak Chiffonies, swelled-top drawers; has ample drawers; 24 x 14 French beveled plate mirror; finely \$12.75 Solid Oak Hall Rack; has shee box under seat; stands 6 feet 6 inches high, 26 \$\frac{7}{2}\$ inches wide; French bevel plate, 18x12... \$\frac{7}{2}\$ Extra Large Oak Dining Chair, handsomely embossed back, turned spindles, brace OOC. 3-piece Reception Suite, mahogany-finished frames, co ered in assorted cov- \$10.75 ers, good damask.....



This Oak Sideish; pattern plate; 32x18; 6 ft. 614 in, bigh: very \$21.50.

plate, swelled-top drawers. Has bold carvings, is brass trimmed and \$24.00



China Closet: rubbe

regular \$22 value, f

Neat design of Enameled Steel Bed, with brass trimmings, has 11-16 posts, \$2.95 Mattresses and Bedding.

All kinds of Spring Beds, Pillows, Bolsters and Mattresses. Our mattress business is run on the made-to-order plan. No matter how cheap we sell you an article from this department we do not take if from stock, but send it to the order clerk, and it is made up especially to your order. We offer a full-size Hair Mattress for \$6, and other articles in proportion. Bring your mattress order to us. 

Solid Oak Chamber Suite, extra beary, hand-somely carved and bended; bevel plate mirror: 3-drawer dresser and combina-tion commode. Big value...... \$16.00 

Handsome Steel Enameled Bed; has brass rall and balls on head and foot- \$4.75 A full line of Tollet Sets, of all grades, colors and decorations; we offer a full 9-piece Decorated Tollet Set, in an assortment \$2.25

A grand display of Lamps; includes all kinds, and at all prices—handsome Hand-decorated Lamps, with globes to match; Copper Lamp, ennueled in solid colors, colored globes to match—and most anything you want you will find here. We think we have the largest assortment in the city, and want you to inspect it. It will be a revelation to you.

Elegant Gondola Couch, 29 inches wide, 6 ft. 8 in. long; covered in handsome velours; has 5 rows tufting, and is fringed to \$13.75 the floor. A genuine bargain at \$13.75

Leather Turkish Couch, cross band, quartered oak frame, 6 ft. 6 in. long, \$34.50

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT

ATTENTION CALLED TO ABSENCE OF IMPORTANT BUOYS.

Body of Man Found Floating Near Mathias Point-Fish and Oyster Market.

The lighthouse authorities of this district, Ann Thompson to Quantico to load poplar next, to correspond with the increase of population. To show that this did not take place, more in detail than in general their attention called to the fact that two with headquarters at Baltimore, have had | wood and railway ties for Carter & Clark buoys which mark the Dukehart channel, tined for Philadelphia. between Colton's Point and Blackistone's Island, Md., are missing and that two spar buoys marking the channel into Nomini creek are broken off at the water's edge and are dangerous to navigation. The Washington steamboat men who have to take their steamers to these points have requested the lighthouse board to replace these buoys. They have also made a request of the board that the color of the can buoys, now painted white, be changed

> The officers of the Randall Line steamer Wakefield, which arrived in port Friday night last, report the finding of a body Va., wharf, by two fishermen Thursday evening last. When the steamer passed evening last. When the steamer passed that point the body was tled to a stake near the shore, awaiting the arrival of the coroner of King George county.

The body is supposed to be that of a white man about forty years of age, but it has been so long in the water as to render identification almost a matter of impossibility. The county officials will endeavor to determine whether there was foul play in the man's death, and the body will buried on the shore near where found. This is the second body found in the river within the past three days, the first one having been discovered near Colonial Beach early last week. Both are supposed to be those of oyster dredgers.

The supply of fish on hand, both of the fresh and salt water varieties, was quite small this morning, and the demand was fair. Prices are ranging at about the figures of last week, and are as follows: For black bass, 6 to 12 cents per pound; sturgeon, 10 cents per pound; salmon trout, 5 to 6 cents per pound; large trout, 4 to 5 cents per pound; pike, 5 to 8 cents per bluefish or tailors, 4 to 8 cents per pound; butterfish, 4 cents per pound; pan rock, 6 to 10 cents per pound; medium rock, 10 cents per pound; bolling rock, 12½ to 15 cents per pound; jumping mullets, 3 to 31/2 cents per pound: white perch. 5 to 12 cents per pound, or 25 to 30 cents per bunch spot, \$4 per box; gray trout, \$5 to \$6 per barrel; carp. 10 to 25 cents each; yellow perch, 5 to 15 cents per bunch; catfish, 20 to 50 cents per bunch; eels, 15 to 25 cents per bunch, and mullet, 10 to 15 cents per bunch.

There has been quite a decided increase in the demand for oysters at the 11th street wharf, but the market is nevertheless quite dull and the prices are low. The oysters are selling at 50 to 60 cents per bushel for the small stock, and from 65 to 75 cents for the larger and better grades. The recent arrivals are the B. H. Lambert, Zephyr, Martin Wagner and W. H. H. Bixen. Passing To and Fro.

The steamer E. James Tull is in por with a cargo of lumber for the local deal-

The schooner J. B. Robinson loaded a cargo of supplies at Alexandria Saturday last and sailed for Upper Machodoc creek.
The Daisy has sailed light for a local river landing and will load for this port.
The schooner Sidney Jones and the barge Jackson have arrived in port with cargoes of cord wood from the lower river for Carter & Clark.

The E. R. S. Dougherty is at Alexandria loading a general cargo for a lower river The schooner Charles H. Darger is in port with a cargo of Virginia pine lumber from the Coan river for Johnson & Wimschooner Rebecca Smith has com-

pleted the unloading of her cargo and will sail to Jackson creek to reload.

The schooner Five Sisters is in port with a full cargo of cord wood for the local

dealers.

The bugeye Kathleen has gone to the lower Potomac and will load a cargo of oysters for this market.

The Thomas K. Carroll, having a cargo of wood aboard, came into port yesterday for Carter & Clark.

The two-master schooner Engle, with a cargo of North Carolina pine lumber, arrived in port yesterday for Johnson & Wimsatt.

with a cargo of cord wood from the lower river for Carter & Clark. The Nettie May, having loaded a cargo of hard coal at Alexandria, sailed for a lower river point. The schooner Morning Star, laden with lumber and shingles for the dealers here, has arrived in port from a Virginia lumber

Heavy Carved Golden Oak Suite; has cast-brass trimmings; 30x24 French beveled plates, French legs, and should sell for \$31.25

Massive Oak Sideboard, 6 ft. 10 in. high, 3 French beveled plates, swell top and large linen drawer, 1 drawer lined for \$20.25

A comfortable, easy Reclining Morris Chair. We believe we show the largest assortment in this city. All of the cushions are reversible, and we carry all grades. We offer one in oak, with cushions complete, \$4.50

The schooner Oakland is in port with a cargo of wood for the local dealers. General News of the Port. The barge Easton has been taken to Aquia creek to load railway ties for Wm. Knight, and the barges Kate Brady and

The cargoes of the three barges are des-The barge Kate M. Latta, with a cargo of about 500 tons of hard coal from Havre de Grace, Md., has unloaded at the wharf of Stephenson & Bro. A large fleet of oyster boats finished un-loading their cargoes Saturday last and yesterday and sailed for the oyster grounds on the lower river. Among them were the Waumita, Amanda F. Lewis, Wm. Turner, H. C. Cunningham, S. L. Bowen, Emmet

Arthur and Volunteer.
The naval yacht Oneida was brough around from the navy yard Saturday even-ing to a berth at the lighthouse service wharf and was taken out for a cruise on the river yesterday. The steam launch Joe Blackburn took a party on a trip down the river yesterday. The J. L. Douglass, Mr. Anthony Smoot's steam launch, made her first trip from

Alexandria since receiving her new boiler and engine several weeks ago.

The schooner Agnes E. Manson, which came into port Thursday with a cargo of ice for the American Ice Company, had a remarkably quick passage. She salled from Bath, Me., October 23, and in five days thereafter entered the capes, reaching here one week after sailing. She will be followed shortly by two other icc-laden ressels.

Mr. John D. Hart, mate of the steamer Harry Randall, is spending several days with relatives in Fredericksburg, Va. Mr. Thomas Garnett, a well-known Potomac steamboat man, has gone to his home in Westmoreland county, Va., for several

Capt. P. A. Welker, commander of the coast survey steamer Blake, will go on leave of absence to Ohio. On his return he will take his vessel to Porto Rico, to engage in survey work.

MONEY OF THE WORLD.

Total Stock of Gold and Silver Exceeds Eight Billion Dollars. From the New York Mail and Express.

In 1873 the world's stock of money consisted of \$1,209,800,000 in gold, \$1,057,685,000 in silver and \$2,322,545,000 in uncovered paper, or about \$4,600,000,000 in all. Uncovered paper includes notes in excess of metallic reserves held for their security. the latter being virtually in circulation through their paper representatives. In 1900 the total stock of money had increased to \$11,600,000,000, of which \$4,841,000,000 was uncovered paper. This shows an approxi-mately equal increase in gold and silver while that in paper currency is relatively small. It is to be remembered that in India and China and most of the east the bulk of the money in circulation is silver.

Taking the last year, the largest total

stock of money of any one nation was that of the United States, amounting to \$1,020.-200,000 gold,\$643,300,000 silver and \$336,600,000 uncovered paper, and the next largest that of France—gold, \$810,600,000; silver, \$421,-200,000, and paper, \$194,100,000. The amount per capita of population was larger in France, being \$37.03, against \$26.21 in this country, but there is nothing like the same use of bank checks and drafts in France as here. Of the per capita amount country \$18.37 is gold, \$8.43 silver and \$4.41 paper, making gold somewhat more than half. In France the proportion is still larger, notwithstanding a considerable use of legal tender silver, being \$21.05 gold to \$10.94 of silver, and \$5.04 of bank

In Great Britain the stock of mon sists of \$498,700,000 in gold, \$111,900,000 silver, wholly subsidiary coin, and \$112,300,000 consisting of notes of the Bank of England ver, wholly subsidiary coin, and \$112,300,000 consisting of notes of the Bank of England and a few provincial banks. The per capita amount is \$11.96 in gold, \$2.75 silver and \$2.75 paper, or \$17.46 in all. The volume is larger in Germany, both absolutely and in proportion to population, the former being \$697,900,000 gold, \$208,400,000 silver and \$173,800,000 paper, a total of \$1,080,100,000, and the per capita \$13.35, \$3.98 and \$3.32, a total of \$20.65. These comparisons indicate in a general way a difference among the leading commercial nations in the use of credit instruments in place of money.

Australasia is credited with no paper currency, and of a per capita of \$29.33 in money, \$28.58 consists of gold and \$1.35 of silver. In the South Africa colonies, too, the circulation is nearly all gold, being \$17.50 per head in Cape Colony and \$26.54 in the South African Republic, or Orange and Vaal River colonies, while in India it is mostly silver and only about \$1.50 for each of 296,900,000 people. China is little better off, with \$1.96 per capita, all silver. It is an interesting fact that the increase in the world's production of gold just about keeps pace with the demand for money.

FILIPINOS AS ORATORS. Speechmaking Cultivated by Natives

of the Archipelago. From the Shanghai Mercury. Speechmaking is one of the arts in which

Filipinos feel perfectly confident that they may be more truly said that speches are always on tap. Every settlement has its training. Native aptitude for melody and rhythm is doubtless related to the fundness for the cadences of speech, but whatever the explanation, an orator can make eyes glisten and fill and stir an audience until it feels like fighting to a finish for him, quite as easily as the same thing can be done in Kentucky. Whether as the standard bearer in passionate appeal, as the advocate learned in abstruce terms, as the expounder of doctrine in philosophy or politics, or as the entertainer who declares that he kisses your hand and that all he Trade All Over the Country. has is yours the native garlands with fancy his public speech. What he says fancy his public speech. rarely gets into print, and as there is no wonder that fluency feeds on encouragement, and is cultivated for its own sake An American who would compete in this field must be mellifluous and exuberant

and always up to pitch. Judge Taft's suave gifts have done him good service as president of the civil commission. His abounding good nature would doubtless carry him along in any case, for the natives like some one to laugh with them, but the additional possession of ability to meet the orators on their own ground has enabled him to smooth out many rough passages. At San Jose de Buenavista, in Antique province, Panay, the decorations provided by the people at the recent visit of the civil compeople at the recent visit of the civil com-mission included a Goddess of Liberty set on wheels so that it might be lugged about in procession. The four faces of the ped-estal bore the names Washington (spelled without an "h"), Lincoln, McKinley and Taff (so spelled). "No fault is to be found with that lettering," Commissioner Moses said, "except that the 'y' was left off the

last name. AMERICA'S WILD RICE.

Furnished Wholesome Support for Traders and Hunters Years Ago. From Pearson's Magazine.

In early days the extension of the fu trade in a territory unsurpassed for richness in pelts was actually made practicable by the wild rice, which furnished a wholesome support for traders and hunters. Pike, the explorer, in 1895, described the fort of the Northwest Company at Leech Lake as stored with large quantities of the grain, 500 bushels of which were put away in a loft over the trading room. Employes of the company depended on it chiefly for food, buying it from the savages at the average price of about \$1.50 a bushel.

present time white people in the hood of all the reservations in Wisneighborhood of all the reservations in wis-censin and Minnesota are very fond of wild rice, which is commonly offered for sale in the towns. Charles C. Oppel, a produce dealer of Duluth, states that he handles from one to two tons of it every season "Most of the cruisers, explorers and home steaders take it out into the woods with them," he says, "and they claim that it is them, he says, and they claim that it is better than tame rice, because it does not take so long to prepare." It is largely con-sumed in lumber camps in the region where It grows.

The wild rice that comes to market in this way is all of it gathered by the Indians, the work of harvesting and preparing the grain performed almost entirely by the

Wild rice is more nutritious than any our common cereals, such as wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats and ordinary rice. It is corn, bariey, oats and ordinary rice. It is richer in starch and sugar than any of these, and contains more of the stuff that makes muscle and blood. The freshly gathered seeds may be cooked by simply pouring water over them, but the parched grain requires half an hour's cooking and the firerequires hair an hours cooking and the fire-cured a full hour. It swells like the south-ern rice, a single coffee cupful of the dry kernels furnishin an ample meal for two Indians, or sufficient breakfast food for eight or ten persons. It is especially whole-some for breakfast, served with sugar and

If it could be cultivated with any cer-ta nty, wild rice would long ago have be-come a staple for the white population. Unfortunately, however, no method has been found whereby regular and satisfac-tory crops can be insured.

person out of every thousand who will fail at some time during the show to squeeze the program into a roll. Of course, there are many ways of accounting for it. It may be a matter of convenience. It is easier to hold the program when it is rolled up. It fits the hand more comfortably. If this is the reason the chancs are that it is a case will be able to uphold American prestige. of unconscious selection, for if you should There is probably no territory of which it ask the average man or woman why they do it they could not tell you. They may do it because they have nothing else to do be-tween the acts. The mind loafs during the orators, who are equal to all occasions, and intermission, and at any rate the hands are as the people like to hear thom as well as idle, and there is really nothing to do but as the people like to near them as well as they like to speak, they never get out of the same. Of course, some of the gentlemen occasionally s and smoke a cigarette between acts, or drift across the street, but even in cases of this sort the program is rolled just the same. Probably the most reasonable explanation of the habit is that it is simply a way of getting rid of a surplusage of ner

yous energy. BEESWAX USED AS MONEY.

Trade All Over the Country. From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

It will surprise many people to learn that means of dispelling in type the illusions of oratory speeding off the reel, it is small there is something that merchants regard just as good as the cold cash. That something seems commonplace, for it is nothing more than beeswax. But it is only in one branch of trade that beeswax is current. and that this one the average person would least suppose-the hardware line. The reason why hardware stores handle beeswax was explained the other day by a prominent wholesale dealer. It appears that all through the south, as well as in other parts of the country, the tin peddlers swap their wares for beeswax, which they get very cheap.

They make a nice profit on their tinware in the trade, and they also get a profit on the beeswax when they turn it over to the retailers in hardware. The beeswax passes from them to the wholesale hardware men in the cities and they ship it in barrels to New York. Wholesale hardware dealers often receive notices from customers that they have shipped a certain number of barrels of beeswax to apply on account. Beeswax is always a staple article and in the trade is just as good as the cash at all

tuates in price, but there is always a steady demand for it at the market value. Before demand for it at the market value. Below the patent hives and honeycombs came into use some years ago the wholesale price of beeswax was 25 cents a pound. Where large numbers of bees were kept the patent comb was used, and the consequence was that the bees didn't have to manufacture any comb, and in the course of a year the production of wax decreased so much that the price went up to 70 cents a pound whole-sale. It went even higher than that for a while, and then it fell again, but it has never got back to where it was before the patents were adopted. If it were not for the tens of thousands of small beekeepers who cling to the old style of handling been the price of beeswax would be more \$1 a pound.

Industry of a Tiny Bird.

From the Chicago Chronicle. One of the most industrious of birds is the wren. Its industry is probably due to its appetite, which is seemingly insatiable. It seems to be always hungry and is ever on the alert for means to satisfy the cravings of its appetite.

This is the season of the year when the city man returns from his two weeks' outing in the woods primed up with more accumulated knowledge than the good old "man with the hoe" has been able to acquire in a lifetime. One of him who has quire in a lifetime. One of him who has been spending his vacation time in Virginia is here with details as to the abnormal craving for food displayed by young wrens. He found a nest and took up a position where he could watch at his leisure. The mother wren made 110 trips to the nest within four hours and a half, and this was the bill of fare which the three baby birds

Twenty green caterpillars, sixten May flies, twenty-nine unidentified insects, eleven worms, two bugs, ten grassboppers, seven spiders and a chrysalis or two.

Personal Liberty. Archbishop Ireland in North American Review.

A man's right to work is one of the most intimate rights of his being. It is the right green lichens among which it dwells of the Airs of the to the exercise of his mental and bodily